

TWO DOLLARS A YEA

Number 15.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM NICARAGUA.—Mr. Appleton Oak Smith, the new Ambassador from Gen. Walker to this government, is the young gentleman who carried out a cargo of muskets, which were seized by one of our national ships in Port au Prince and sent back to New York. Mr. Oak Smith is a son of Mrs. E. O. Smith; the poetess and lecturer.

As a matter of justice to Mr. Dorch, we publish the following account from him of the difficulty between himself and Mr. Robinson:

EDITORS OF STANDARD: Notice having been taken in the papers of a difficulty between Wm. Robinson, Editor of the Tribune, and myself, calculated to place me in a wrong position before the public, you will do me the kindness to publish this statement of facts.

In the month of June last, Mr. Robinson maliciously attacked me, personally, in his paper, and endorsed a charge against me of incompetency for the post of Director of the N. C. Railroad, and stated that Gov. Bragg should have removed me. This the Governor did not do; but shortly thereafter reappointed me. The Editor of the Sentinel replied to and effectually repelled his charges. Mr. Robinson then published consecutively, several other articles reflecting on me, of which I took no notice, until he came a candidate for the Legislature, when I spoke of his attacks before the people of Wayne, and defended myself against them. During the canvass he made no other publications, but as soon as the election was over, he again commenced his attacks, grossly and maliciously reflecting on my private and public character, and published a private letter written by me to him in 1850. I was advised by my friends not to notice his articles, and determined not to do so. A friend, however, published an anonymous communication in the Sentinel, censuring his malignant attacks, and his publication of the private letter.

In the next issue of his paper, of the 28th day of August, Mr. Robinson, without inquiry of me, falsely charged me with being the author, or one of the authors, of the communication to the Sentinel, taking occasion to pronounce me a "liar," "miscreant," "ass," "infamous man," "regardless of veracity or honor," "malignant creature," guilty of "unblushing, unmitigated falsehood," "mean and villous," "skulking about in the dark," and saying, "hereafter let him hope for no quarters," and "let him slide for the present," and making use of many other libellous and slanderous epithets and charges, grossly assailing my character as an honorable man.

I consider it the highest duty of every individual, and more especially of every husband and father, to defend his character against such malicious, false and slanderous publications.

Mr. Robinson, it is well known, does not hold himself responsible, according to the code of honor, for what he may say or publish.

When I read the above article, I felt greatly provoked at his unceasing attempts to persecute me, and determined that I would not tolerate his conduct longer, and would cane him. I had no purpose then of shooting him, but was afterwards informed that he was armed with a revolver for me. On Saturday afternoon I walked down to Mrs. Griswold's hotel, and being in company with several persons, one of whom had a gun, (having just returned from hunting squirrels,) I inquired with what kind of shot it was charged, and was informed it was with small shot. I had not seen Mr. Robinson since his libellous attack, and at the moment determined, as he was armed for me, so that I could not get near enough to cane him without being likely to be killed, that I would shoot him, with the view of chastising, and not killing him, and took the gun from the hands of the owner, without telling him my object.

Very soon Mr. Robinson crossed the street but I could not shoot him without the risk of hitting persons beyond him, until too near to shoot without endangering his life or maiming him. In a short time, I saw him again, about twenty-five yards off, with his left side towards me, and immediately fired, lodging the contents of the gun in his left leg, thigh, butt, and arm, several shot taking effect in his back obliquely.

The affair occurred in view of a number of persons, in the most public part of the town.

Papers which have noticed the difficulty, will in justice to me give this insertion.

WM. T. DORTCH.
Goldboro', Sept. 12, 1856.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

The Convention met this morning, and passed resolutions to the effect that the Whigs would establish no new platform; they deplore the present disordered state of the country and charge it to the culpable neglect of the Administration. They assert that geographical divisions will prove fatal to the Union, which is now in imminent danger. They look with alarm upon the present sectional parties, and believe that the success of either will only add fuel to the flame. The only remedy for so appalling an evil is the election of a President pledged to neither section, and they therefore ratify the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. They also provide for the appointment of a National Executive Committee, and the effective organization of the party. The Convention then adjourned.

An immense ratification meeting was then held in Monument Square, which was got on up on a very costly scale and was marked by great enthusiasm.

How is it?—The papers say that Mr. Fillmore had a great reception on his return to Boston. Was the ovation given him because he did or did not dare to fight? If it were because he did, then the Bostonians honor a duelist, a man they have always professed to abhor. If because he did not dare to fight, then they are paying their respects to a coward. Either way the Bostonians have made Judas of themselves.

(New York Day Book.)

A letter in Washington has invented a hat that cannot be blown off in a gale. The editor of one of the papers of that city says: "If the hat was not wind proof he would give it a puff."

A MARINE LOCOMOTIVE.

Mr. Wm. Lonsell, a machinist of Memphis, Tennessee, has invented what he terms a marine Locomotive, and which is designed to be substituted for the present steam water craft; by making the base of the boat the propelling agent instead of paddle wheels, as now used. The invention consists in using two huge parallel hollow screws, in the place of the present keel, and revolving them by means of steam power, so that they will cut their way through the water as a common screw cuts into wood. The screws are constructed of iron, and, as before stated, are hollow, but are divided into compartments, as a precaution against sinking in case of an accident. The cabin of the Locomotive will be constructed of frame work, elevated above these screws, and will altogether be more pleasantly situated than the cabins of our river steamers, admitting the passage of fresh air beneath its whole length and breadth. It is believed that when fairly put upon the water and under advantageous circumstances, the Locomotive can make about thirty miles an hour, and thus compete with our railroad trains in speed as well as in safety. The model has been put upon trial, and has performed to the satisfaction of the inventor and numerous witnesses.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

Dr. Henry A. Ramsey, who lately committed suicide in jail at Sparta, Ala., was charged with a series of forgeries. He had learned the names and signatures of various planters in the interior of that State and elsewhere, and sent by letter to various commission houses in Mobile and New Orleans drafts of \$1,000, \$2,500, \$4,000, &c., for payment or collection, purporting to be signed by them. The total exceeds \$15,000. The forgeries, it is alleged, were all traced to and proven on him. He then poisoned himself by drinking coffee containing the seeds of the Jamestown weed, and died therefrom. Dr. R. was a graduate of the Medical College of Georgia, and once had a large practice in Columbia county of that State where he married the daughter of John Cortledge, Esq., by whom he has three children, all of whom are now residing near Appling, Ga. For some years he edited the Daily Atlanta Examiner, a paper of considerable standing.

A story was lately sent on foot (says the Virginia Sentinel) by the New York Times, on the authority of some Hon. Mr. Bates, to the effect that the Democratic party, through Gov. Floyd of Va., had offered its Presidential nomination to Mr. Fremont which he declined saying that "with his opinion of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it would be impossible for him to entertain the proposition. He considered that repeal an infamous breach of plighted faith, and should never desert denouncing the act and its authors."

Absurd and unworthy of denial as this story was, it was eagerly caught up by various presses, some of them in the South. The Times itself, however, soon contained the following:

"We have been requested by one of the gentlemen involved in the statement of Mr. Bates to say, that it was entirely incorrect as to persons and facts."

The following letter has also appeared from Gov. Floyd:

ABINGDON, VA., September 6.
I hasten to answer your kind note received this morning, and to say that there is scarcely a shadow of foundation for the statements contained in the slip you sent me: I never had an interview with Fremont, except at his own seeking, or that of his special friends. I never made any offer to him or anything for myself or others. He never expressed any censure for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in my hearing. All that is gossamer from beginning to end. I never saw him until I met him in New York; and, after a short acquaintance, considered him very light metal, (notwithstanding Mariposa,) and extremely ill-informed upon all political subjects. I broke off all communication with him on political subjects, because I saw that the influences which governed him were Abolition. These are the simple facts; and the only thing about it which worries me is to think that the interviews of gentlemen, in the confidence of privacy, should be made the subject of newspaper discussion, and misrepresented, too, for the purpose of giving something of effect to the fables they are gilded with.

JOHN B. FLOYD.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's health is still the subject of comment in the English papers. His disease is an affection of the spinal cord. A Paris correspondent says the first attack that was brought under the notice of the court took place in presence of M. Fould, Minister of State, who, having communicated to him important documents, was astounded and frightened to see his master remaining speechless, gazing or rather staring on vacancy! M. Fould ran out, terrified, telling every one that his master was insane! At that time the attack lasted about five or six minutes; they extended now to half an hour or more. All this I hold from one of the chief ministers of Louis Philippe, who, of course, has still a good many friends at court. Add to this another fatal affection, wit an ugly Greek name, which is the result of a disease of the spinal cord, and you will have an index of the mental and physical state of our present ruler.

SOFTENING THE EXPRESSION.

"That's a thundering big lie" said Tom. "No," replied Dick: "It's only a fulminating enlargement of elongated veracity!" Harry took off his hat, elevated his eyes, and held his tongue.

QUITE LIKELY.—An editor out West, has married a girl named Church. He says "he enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church than he ever knew in all his life before." We don't take this evidence until after seeing the fruits.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

TERMS.—For one year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion. BUSINESS CARDS not exceeding one square inserted at \$5 a year.

SALISBURY, N. C.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT-LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck;
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Carteret.

DISTRICTS:
1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.
2d. Wm. F. BLOW, of New Hanover.
3d. M. E. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.
6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.
7th. R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg.
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people."

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein."

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States."

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

Bishop DAVIS, of South Carolina, God willing, will preach in the Episcopal Church in Salisbury, on Sunday, 28th inst.

Political Discussion TO-NIGHT.

R. P. WARRING, Esq., and Gen. A. J. DARGAN, Democratic and American candidates for Elector, will address their fellow citizens of Rowan at the COURT-HOUSE, to-night, upon the political topics of the day, at the ringing of the bell.
Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1856.

THE STATE OF THE FIELD.

Since the Presidential canvass has commenced, elections have taken place in the States of Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Iowa, Maine and Vermont—three Southern and three Northern States. The lion-hearted Democracy has achieved immortal honor, and planted the banner of victory in the South; while in the North the Black Republican flag has triumphed. BUCHANAN in the South and FREMONT in the North, and FILLMORE nowhere. In not one single solitary State, so far, does there glimmer a single ray of hope for the "model President" Fillmore. Take the elections so far, as example, the prospects for our country's weak look gloomy indeed—the North for Fremont the South for Buchanan. But we have no idea that this is a fair criterion. With the united South (which is most certain) Mr. Buchanan will carry Pennsylvania and doubtless New York, which will elect him. Should he fail in New York, it requires only one more Northern State to secure his election. His prospects are brilliant in Indiana, Illinois, New Hampshire, California, &c., one of which will most certainly cast her vote for him. This being the case, we predict a glorious triumph of Democracy over Black Republicanism. Know Nothingism and her sister Abolitionism, and every other ism combined. All it behooves the South to do is to stand up like men and meet the issue face to face, assert, and maintain her rights. The time has come when a decided stand must be taken; and every man must view himself as an actor in the great political drama and prepare for the worst.

YOUR DISTRICT CHRONICLE.—Is the name of a new, large, and well printed paper, recently established in Yorkville, S. C., by THOMAS J. ECCLES, Esq., editor and proprietor. The friends of Mr. E. in both North and South Carolina will be glad to know that he has resumed the editorial chair. His long experience as an editor, and his queer views, of political men and matters, and the old way he has of expressing them, enables him to get up a highly interesting paper. It will be a valuable auxiliary to the State Rights press of South Carolina. \$2 a year, in advance.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. M. S. SCARLETT has retired from the editorial control of the Cleveland Times. His place is supplied by J. E. NEWSON, Esq., former editor of the Toledo Republican. Mr. N. is a scholar, a ready and vigorous writer, and possesses the ability to make the Times an efficient co-worker in the cause of democracy.

HON. JNO. M. CLAYTON, a distinguished Whig of Delaware, has addressed a letter to the Intelligencer in which he declares that he shall occupy a position of strict neutrality in the Presidential election.

RESIGNATION.

We are informed from the Rail Road office here, that Mr. Garnett, Engineer and Superintendent of N. C. R. R., has had offered to him the position of Chief Engineer of the Pensacola & Georgia Rail Road, has accepted, and resigns his office on this Road. We learn that the change is induced by a greatly increased salary.

For the Banner.
THE W. N. C. R. R. AND CATAWBA.
No. 3.

MASSA EDITORS: It was our object, from the start, to acquaint ourself with the true history of the case, in hand, and the general state of the public mind and feeling in relation to it, in this County. We have faithfully done so, and the result of our efforts, is honestly before your readers, in the columns of the Banner.

Since our last, we have seen the leading subscribers for stock, in this County, and they all are as firmly determined, as ever, to stand by their post "immovably," but they seem to think, that having clearly defined their position, and plead, and reasoned, they have done their whole duty, and that they ought now to say and do no more, until something further is done by the Board, in which, they say, they still have confidence, that they, in the end, will not violate the faith with Catawba, as they "believe them to be high minded and honorable men;" and disposed to do right, to all parties." We therefore, while we have nothing to retract, withdraw our pen, forever, we trust, from this vexed question, in the hope, that all will yet come right, and that all parties concerned, will yet see eye to eye, and join hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder, in pushing forward this great work agreeably and profitably to all. Without unity of purpose, of effort, and of interests on the part of all concerned, the work must suffer, it not entirely fail.
Q. IN A CORNER.

APPOINTMENTS.

THOS. SETTLE, Jr., Esq., Democratic candidate for Elector in the 6th District, will address his fellow citizens on the Presidential question at the following times and places:

Place	Time
Taylorsville	Sept. 23
Statenville	" 23
Fraleys Store	" 23
Micksville	" 27
Lexington	" 30
Stacyville	Oct. 4
Winston	" 7
Spainhour's	" 8
East-Bend	" 9
Dobson	" 10
Munt Airy	" 11
Danbury	" 14
Some point in Stokes	" 17
Gap Civil	" 18
Jefferson	" 21
Some point in " "	" 22
Wentworth	" 23
Ayresville	Nov. 1

Other appointments will be daily announced. Mr. Settle writes us that he will be actively engaged canvassing the District until the election. We hope the people generally will go out to hear him; for, besides the magnitude and importance of the cause he advocates, Mr. Settle is one of the most eloquent and pleasing speakers that we know.—Winston Sentinel.

LARGE SALE OF SLAVES.—Attention is invited to the advertisement of T. P. DEVEREUX, Esq., in to-day's paper, of a sale of three hundred valuable slaves. These slaves have been reared on the low grounds of Roanoke, and are, therefore, already acclimated for the Southwest. They are all black. The sale, it will be observed, is announced for cash—but ample time will be given upon satisfactory security.

It turns out, as we expected, that the Fremont Electoral Ticket in Virginia is a humbug. It was got-up and published, by way of a joke perhaps, by the National American, a Fillmore paper published in Richmond. What a low, mean, dirty, contemptible trick it was for that paper to make such unwarrantable use of names. Every name upon the ticket is that of a prominent Democrat, and all were members of the last Va. Legislature. Hear what the American's neighbor the Richmond Enquirer, says about it:

FREMONT TICKET IN VIRGINIA.—The Fremont electoral ticket in Virginia, of which we hear so much in the Northern papers, was proposed and nominated by a Fillmore organ in this city—whether in a spirit of fun, or with a serious purpose of aiding the Black Republican party, is more than we will undertake to determine. The National American was certainly the first to suggest a Fremont ticket for this State, and to publish a list of electors for the Black Republican politicians, who being extremely anxious to divert Fremont of his exclusively sectional character, were only too glad of the opportunity to deceive the people of the North with the idea that he is seriously supported in Virginia. So the American's "electoral ticket" for Fremont in Virginia was paraded with exultation in the Black Republican papers.—But the thing did not end here. The Fillmore people in this State, by whom the Fremont ticket was originally nominated ostensibly as a joke, accept the fiction on the authority of the Black Republican papers, and republish it as a grave reality! The invention travels North, is endorsed by the Fremont press, is sent back, and again issued here as genuine currency! Now, this may all be intended as a capital jest, but it has a very ugly look. A man was once indicted for forgery for "playfully plagiarizing" another person's signature.

There is no Fremont ticket in this State, and there will be none. The gentlemen of whose names such unwarrantable use is made, will no doubt indemnify themselves for the injury. The authors of the libel are not so secure from punishment perhaps as they flatter themselves.

J. C. JARNEY, Esq., will take charge of the Congress House, Columbia, S. C., on the 1st of October.

FREMONT'S ELECTION.

We cordially shake hands with our contemporary of the Intelligencer on the following article. Let our Southern papers, one and all, promptly take this position:—*Petersburg Democrat.*

FREMONT'S ELECTION AND THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION ONE AND THE SAME THING.—He who doubts that the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency would bring about an immediate dissolution of the Union, would deny the existence of the sun in heaven, or any thing else equally palpable to the senses. Fremont could not for the want of agents carry on the internal administration of the country. No man in the South can take a commission from him, and no man sent from the North to the South, for the purpose of filling any office under his administration, will be allowed to stay here. He will be notified to leave, and if he disregards the notice he will be carried off on a rail and his office be shut up. Take our own town as an example.—Will any citizen of it accept a commission of Postmaster from Fremont?

If one so base could be found he would not be allowed to remain in his office one day or hour, but would be driven from our midst by the unanimous expressions of the community upon his infamous head. Here then would be a stoppage of the mails, and what will follow? Should the President attempt by any armed force to open, and keep open the Post Office, that force will be resisted by force, and thus we should have a revolution on the part of the Government, or in other words a dissolution of the Union. Of the office of Collector of the Customs, Marshal of the District, and in fact of every other federal office in Virginia and the whole South, the same thing may be said, and then where, we should like to know, would be the administration of the Federal Government? With the mails stopped, the collection of the revenue stopped and the process of the Federal Courts struck dead by the want of an officer to execute them, we repeat, that would become of the federal administration! And yet this state of affairs will as surely ensue as Fremont is elected!

U. S. GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

This body convened in annual session in Baltimore, on Monday, with a very general and full attendance of delegates.

In the absence of the Grand Sire, William Ellison, Deputy Grand Sire Race, of Louisiana, presided. The report of the Grand Sire for the past year was read, showing the order to be in a condition of general prosperity. Since the last communication warrants were issued for two lodges in Nebraska Territory, and one had been asked for an encampment at Luluah, Society Islands. The Order is now spread over all the States and Territories, the British Provinces, and the Sandwich Islands, under this jurisdiction.

The report of the Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgely, was presented and adopted.

The revenue of the lodges during the past year up to an inclusive of the 8th day of September, inst., amounts to \$12,511 53.—this sum will be increased by the further receipts to come in after the close of this report and during the session, which may be estimated at \$15,011 53 as the probable entire revenue of the year 1855-6.

It will be seen by reference to the report of the committee on finance of the last session, page 2,515, vol. 4, journal, that the probable receipts of the year 1854-5, were estimated at \$16,080, which, deducted from the estimated expenditure, \$18,244 24, represented to be provided for, a deficit of \$2,165 25.

Hon. Joshua Vansant, Treasurer, also submitted his report of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 12th September, 1856. The whole amount received was \$25,670 55; disbursements \$17,780 03; leaving a balance of \$8,890 53.

The Grand Secretary represents an increase of lodges in North Carolina, slight decrease of membership, and Order prosperous. The question of merging the Encampments with the Lodges, it is understood, does not meet with much favor.

The Representatives from this State are R. A. Caldwell of Anson, Jno. N. Washington of Newberne, and W. S. G. Andrews of Goldsboro'.

The election of officers for the ensuing term took place on Tuesday, with the following result:

Geo. W. Race, of Louisiana, Grand Sire; Timothy G. Senter, of New Hampshire, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Secretary; and Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore, Grand Treasurer.

These gentlemen were declared unanimously elected. The deliberations were characterized by the kindest feeling of fellowship.

The body accepted an invitation to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating the Old Fellows' Hall in Norfolk, and left for that place, in the fine steamer North Carolina, Capt. Cannon, on Tuesday afternoon.

[Special Despatch for the Public Ledger.]

Important from Mexico.

Rapture with England.—The British Minister Demands his Passports.—A Squadron to Back up the British Claims.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The Picayune has letters from Havana, which mention considerable excitement among the officials there, in consequence of a report which had reached the island of a serious difficulty between the Government of Mexico and the British Minister to that country.

The affair is represented to have been of so grave a nature, that the Minister had demanded of his passports, and orders had been transmitted to Havana for the sailing of a British squadron from that port for Mexico, to enforce the demands. At the latest advice from Havana, the Commander of the British steamer Tartar was engaged in collecting a naval force, which would sail immediately for the scene of action.

CHLOROPHORM IN PONTIAC.—The Rochester Democrat, of the 15th inst., records a case of accidental poisoning from stychnine, in which chlorophorm was successfully applied to relieve the terrible spasms of the patient.—This person took four grains of stychnine in mistake for another powder, and soon as the discovery of the mistake was made, an emetic was given. Two large emetics, taken in quick succession, failed to produce vomiting. The patient was convulsed with the terrible forms of tetanic spasms. His jaws were firmly locked, and it was impossible to open his mouth to administer respiration. The approach towards his mouth caused a recurrence of the spasms. Chlorophorm was applied, which relieved the spasms in about three minutes, and stopped them completely in ten minutes, when a third powerful emetic was given. If the chlorophorm application was repeated, the spasms instantly returned in full force; so that it was found necessary to keep the patient constantly under the influence of the anesthetic. In about ten minutes after the third emetic was taken, vomiting was produced. The patient was kept under the influence of chlorophorm till the next morning. During the time that the spasmodic action was controlled by the chlorophorm, the system had opportunity to throw off the poison that had been taken up by the absorbents, and when that was effected, the patient was out of danger. He had retained his consciousness during the whole of the period that he suffered from the effects of the poison.

One virtue at least has been discovered in the bloated petticoats; mad dogs cannot bite the wearers, as the canines can scarcely get within barking distance.

At a called communication of Mockville Lodge, No. 134, held at the Lodge Room, in Mockville, Thursday evening Sept. 18th A. D. 1856. A. L. 5856. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of his Providence, to remove from among us our much esteemed brother, P. W. CASWELL HARRIS, whose mortal remains it has been, this day, our melancholy duty to deposit in the tomb, and to call from our midst a worthy Master to sit in that Grand Lodge above, whose Master is the Great Architect of the Universe; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother Harris, Masonry has lost one of its brightest and most worthy members; this community one of its most useful and exemplary citizens; moral virtue one of its most efficient advocates, and his bereaved add a kind and affectionate father.

Resolved, That in this painful bereavement, we have a striking evidence of our frailties, and the uncertainty of our existence, as well as a solemn admonition to live up to our obligations, as men and Masons, so that when our final summons comes we may be ready to meet it.

Resolved, That we most deeply sympathize with the son and relations of our deceased brother, in their afflictions.

Resolved, That, in token of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days.

Resolved, That we will clothe the lodge in mourning, for three months, and consecrate a page of our Record-Book, to the memory of our departed brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, in the hand-writing of our Secretary, be forwarded to the bereaved son of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each of the Salisbury papers with a request to publish.

B. BAILY, W. M.

H. R. STIN, Sec'y.

WITHDRAWAL.—Mr. BUCHANAN.—It is stated that Mr. Buchanan, really made a proposition to Mr. B. to withdraw from the withdrawal, yesterday, on the object of his withdrawal, the plan is to get Mr. Buchanan and the American papers in the persons of Mr. Breckinridge, and to get a ticket, succeeded against Fremont and Dayton. It is to be done about the two platforms, but not appear. Nor have we learned what we suppose Mr. Buchanan made to the proposition.

We copy the above paragraph from the Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening.—The editor of that paper is a member of the Christian Church, and day after to-morrow will once more bend his knee at the altar of God, with the profound self-conviction that in publishing this paragraph he forged and uttered a deliberate, unqualified, wholesale lie. It will be seen that it is a clear and outright out statement, which renders the guilt of the knave who fabricated it all the more damning. The call of poor Uncle Toby, which broke from him in regard to the dying soldier, was we are told, wiped out by the tear of the angel who recorded it, but a lie like this, so cold-blooded and malignant, will stick to the hypocrite who made it to the last day of his life.—Penny Press.

R. P. WARRING, Esq.—This eloquent gentleman, the Presidential Elector for this District, arrived here on Tuesday morning of our County Court; and in the afternoon he delivered a powerful speech, exciting the highest degree of enthusiasm.

Hon. Judge Butler, South Carolina's great U. S. Senator, arrived here with Mr. Warring, and is greatly gratified the hearts of our people to have an opportunity to take the venerable and beloved Senator by the hand. By the Southern people, Judge Butler is, perhaps, more admired and beloved than any man in the Union.—Shelby Times.

THE Old Line Whig Convention met in Baltimore on Wednesday last. After the passage of a series of Resolutions they endorsed the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, appointed a National Whig Committee, and adjourned.

MONK KADAM NEWS.—The capture of General Nicholson by Lee's men is contradicted. Brown, who was killed, has turned up alive. Kansas is the place to enjoy a degree of posthumous vivacity never witnessed anywhere else except in Ravel's pantomime of the Green Monster.

THE VALUE OF THE UNION TO THE SOUTH.

THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE SOUTH FOR AN INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT—No 1.

It is to be noticed that the free States have a majority in the Senate, and a very large majority in the House of Representatives of the United States—that they have thus the power to legislate upon our institutions—that they have declared their purpose to employ it—that aggression is constantly becoming bolder and bolder in its views—that the fear of a dissolution of the Union is becoming less and less regarded—that men of character are being set aside for less scrupulous instruments—that even these are set aside again when they shrink from the crisis of aggression—that through all the Northern States in late elections, there has been a constant triumph of men most pledged to act against the South—that men so constituted and so forced to outrage, by an inexorable power behind them, have to be met in Congress during the coming winter, when the dearest rights and interests of the South will be subject to their determination, and it becomes us, therefore, in sober earnest, to look aggression firmly in the face, and if it is not our purpose to submit, to determine now the means and cost of its resistance.

In view of such contingencies, it is the precept of simple prudence to look into the circumstances of that condition, and supposing a severance of the ties which bind us to other sections of this country, and standing in contemplation an integral part of the commonwealth of nations, to realize if possible the just responsibilities of that position. There is, we know, a repugnance to such discussion, but if it be proper to do at all, and if it be probable that we must act upon contingencies about to be presented in an organized political capacity, it is eminently proper to estimate our capabilities for such condition, and if it be true that it is not beyond our reach—that it will present no insuperable difficulties, and that we can not only assume the attitude, but can stand with every assurance of permanence, prosperity and power, there can be no merit or magnanimity in shrinking from a recognition of the fact.

The first question of considerable moment at the outset of this investigation is, as to our ability to meet the charges of a separate government, and to this we would direct attention. By reference to statistics to be seen at the end of this article, it will appear that the exports which are the exclusive products of the Southern States, amount to the sum of \$111,000,000.

That of exclusive products of the North, the exports to only about \$33,000,000. It will thus be seen that we contribute to the foreign commerce of the country, in proportion as 111 is to 33. Our receipts from imports, therefore, will be in the same proportion, and we will have in our power to realize more than three times as much, from import duties upon our foreign commerce, as can possibly come to the exchequer of the North.

Now is this all. In addition to the \$111,000,000 which the South exclusively contributes to the foreign commerce of the country, there is also a vast amount which she sends in exchange for products of the North. For shoes, hats, canes, clothes, furniture, &c., we send of cotton, rice, tobacco, naval stores, &c., to the value of almost as much as \$111,000,000 more. In the condition of a foreign State with respect to the North, as well as with respect to Europe, the returns for these commodities would also share in the import duty upon foreign trade, and we would derive a revenue therefore not only from the imports in exchange for the \$111,000,000 already sent abroad, but, upon those in exchange for nearly about the same amount sent to the North. We will suppose, however, that in addition to our present exports to foreign countries we would send but sixty millions to the North.

Without accounting for the increased value of imports over exports, the returns from every section would amount to \$171,000,000. Upon this an import duty of only ten per cent. would give us seventeen million dollars per annum. A sum exceeding by \$1,000,000 the whole expenditure of the United States in 1830, and which must therefore be amply sufficient for the requirements of an economical government. If not, however, if influenced by a disposition to make political display in the eyes of the world, there will be little difficulty in increasing it. This sum of \$17,000,000 results from an import duty of only ten per cent. Upon most articles consumed at the South, the import duty is now thirty per cent, and it would be possible, therefore, to make addition to the revenue of our country in perfect consistency with an immense reduction upon our present charges in support of Government.

Considering it reasonably certain, therefore, that there will be little difficulty in realizing from a duty upon imports alone the sums necessary, there are other facts to be regarded. Government manufactures at the North send their fabrics to us free of import duty. His competitors in Europe are charged with an import duty of thirty per cent. The Northern manufacturer comes to our market, therefore, with every possible advantage, and little effort is necessary to sustain his establishment at the North and monopolize the trade. When, however, our relations shall have been so changed as that not only will he not find foreign fabrics charged in our market with thirty per cent, but will himself be under the necessity of paying the same per centage that others pay for the privilege of entrance, he will be able to monopolize no longer. Without the custom of the South it is questionable whether he can sustain his manufacturing establishments; and defeated of this ability he will have to yield to the superior advantages of works established on our own soil, or he must bring his capital and labor here, and re-commencing his enterprises, must contribute his wealth and energy to sustain the institution and swell the prosperity and greatness of our Southern country.

This state of facts would naturally result upon the supposition even that import duties at the North would be sufficient to support their government, but this is questionable. Upon the return commodities of \$33,000,000 worth of exports a rate of imports sufficient to sustain their government would amount to an excise, and it is almost certain, therefore, that they would be compelled to resort to direct taxation. This would impose a heavy burden still upon every

species of productive industry, and their trades deprived of present protection and charged besides with taxes, would more certainly fall of the ability to reach our markets, and would more certainly give place to enterprises established at the South.

Now is this all. With a horizontal duty upon all imports, it would be impossible for foreign products to come to us by way of the cities of the North. To be entered there they must pay an import duty to sustain that government. To come to us again they must pay an import duty to sustain our own. And it is impossible, therefore, that by such circuitous approach they can compete with goods which come to us direct. At the South, therefore, must spring up the importing cities for the South. The cities of the South, from which the exports of the continent will go abroad, must stand with metropolitan splendor in the sight of foreign States. It is here that they will find their home, and by the simple act of assuming the functions of political sovereignty, the States of the South will enter upon a career of greatness, of which, under present circumstances, there is scarcely the remotest probability.

In addition to all this, it will be remembered that upon the imports of the South there is at present paid an import duty averaging but little less than thirty per cent; that this yields a yearly revenue of little less than \$50,000,000. It is to be remembered, also, that the South shares in the expenditures of the General Government in the proportion of about one to four; perhaps, in matters of a local nature, even this proportion is too great. The coast survey has been nearly completed at the North, while it is but commenced at the South. The customs are nearly all collected at the North; it is there that vessels of war are built, and other works are executed; and of \$1,469,000 expended by the Post Office Department of the General Government for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries, and which contributes to the support of a mercantile marine, \$1,491,000 are expended upon lines commencing at New York, while but \$70,000 is expended at the South.

Of the \$50,000,000, therefore, contributed to the exactions of the present government, we receive in return, by way of expenditures upon our own soil, less than 10,000,000. If in a State of political independence, it should be our pleasure to throw off a burden of \$34,000,000, there would still be \$17,000,000 to be so expended in surveying our own coasts, in collecting our own customs, in establishing our own lines of foreign intercourse, and in stimulating works of local enterprise—and thus, therefore, there is the consideration of economy to the extent of \$34,000,000 to commend the measure of political independence, and an additional stimulant to the extent of \$7,000,000 to urge us to its adoption.

Such are some of the conditions which we confidently contemplate in the event of a dissolution of this Union upon the issues presented by the North. If they force us to an attitude of independence, there are in these regards, at least, the possibility of meeting the responsibilities of that position. And, as it is desirable that if we furnish the exports to sustain the commerce of the continent, the means of commerce should be based upon our own shores; that if we clothe and feed the world we should have the credit of our manufacture; that if we pay import duties they should contribute to the support of our own rather than rival interests—there is found to be abundant reason in the advancement to the material interests of the South, why we should seek rather than shun that dreaded consummation.

Stamped Postage—Envelopes have been in use in the United States about three years, and two years still remain under the contract by which they are made. The demand by the government now reaches 32,000,000 or 33,000,000 envelopes per annum. In England, according to a return recently presented to Parliament, there were issued during the ten years ending April, 1856, the large number of 186,124,000 stamped postage envelopes. Their introduction into general use in the United States was very gradual, very few being used at the outset. The entire contract for furnishing this government is filled by Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., of this city, who have been the sole manufacturers for the government since the system originated.

A fine buff-colored paper is used, having the letters, "P. O. D.—U. S." (visible when held up to the light), extended across every sheet. After being carefully counted and weighed, it is cut into the proper shape, at the rate of 100,000 per day, by the use of a screw press. The pieces are then separately passed through an embossing machine, of which there are ten employed, each capable of doing 20,000 envelopes per day. A steel die receives the coloring matter from a series of small rollers, and then falls upon a metallic "counter," or matrix, by which the stamp is fixed, in vermilion, the pressure being regulated by screws. The process of gumming, next to be done by hand, one girl preparing done by machinery. As soon as dry, the envelopes are placed in a curiously contrived folding machine, of which there are eight, each capable of folding and counting 30,000 per day. They are delivered in packages of twenty-five, when they are inspected and counted four times, to insure perfect accuracy. Being now in a complete state, they are placed in paper boxes, covered with strong wrappers, and finally put in wooden chests holding 20,000, to await orders from the authorities at Washington. Everything is protected against peculation or fraud of any description, and visitors are carefully excluded, with rare exceptions. All the machinery is made on the premises, and run by steam-power. Duplicates of everything are preserved without the establishment, as well as a large supply of finished envelopes, so as to guard against any thing which might occasion a failure of contract, such as the occurrence of fire or other disaster.

The number of envelopes manufactured in the establishment is about 1,500,000 per week, of which not far from one-half is for the government. The actual cost to the government is very nearly the same as the amount received from purchasers.

Postage stamps are made by a firm in Philadelphia. They might be greatly improved by performing the sheet so as to facilitate their separation, as is done in England. Using a pair of scissors for this purpose is very rude, and often dangerous, on account of the inconvenience and delay resulting.—*Jour. Com.*

MR. SNAP TAKES MR. BUCKRAM BEFORE A JUDGE.

Mr. Snap, of the firm of Snap, Bustle & Co., is considered a lawyer of great shrewdness. Mr. Snap is some on collecting a debt, and allows that there is not a man in the State sufficiently stocked with brains to get ahead of him in an examination.

Among the gentlemen who failed in 1854, was Mr. Buckram, a dealer in clothing. Buckram owed, at the time he "caved in," some \$7,000, a large portion of which was due to Bite & Brothers, of New York. Mr. Buckram offered to compromise with Bite & Brothers, by paying forty cents on the dollar. Bite & Brothers refused and went to law. As Buckram offered no defence they of course obtained judgment. An execution was issued. It produced nothing, however. If Buckram possessed funds, they were placed where the sheriff could not get at them. Mr. Snap reported to Bite & Brothers. Bite & Brothers read the report, and told Snap to bring Buckram before a judge. Mr. Snap did so. The examination came off a short time since, and showed that Mr. Buckram was too old a bird to be caught by chaff.

"Mr. Buckram, have you any money?"
"Yes sir."
"How much?"
"Fifteen hundred dollars."
"Where is it?"
"In my pocket."
"Will you pay it over to the judgment held against you by Bite & Brothers?"
"No, sir."
"Why not?"
"It is all tied up in the old Bank of Niagara."

"Why did you not say so in the first place?"
"Thought you liked exercise."
"Have you any other money?"
"Not a red."

"Any plan?"
"No sir."
"Any jewelry?"
"None."

"What does it consist of?"
"Two brass watchpins and this ring."
"And what is the value of that ring?"
"One hundred and fifty dollars. It is gold, mounted with a diamond."

"And does that belong to you?"
"Yes, sir—to me individually."
"And are you willing to apply that in part payment of Mr. Bite's judgment?"
"Couldn't think of such a thing."

"Why not, sir?"
"It is exempted by the statute."
"Nonsense! No law exempts jewelry."
"You are mistaken, sir."

Here Mr. Snap appealed to the Court. The Court decided that the exemption law did not apply to jewelry.

"But how as regards family pictures?" inter-rogated Mr. Buckram.

"That is a different matter. Family pictures are exempt."

"Well, sir, this is a family picture, framed in gold."

Here Mr. Buckram lifted up a little lid on which the diamond was mounted, and showed to the Court a miniature daguerrotype of his wife. The Court looked at Mr. Snap, Mr. Snap looked at Mr. Buckram, and Mr. Buckram looked at the Court.

"How says your honor—is that a family portrait?"
"I think it is."
"And being so, it is exempted from execution is it not?"
"I suppose I must decide so."

"And, having decided so, Mr. Snap, as a matter of course, pays the cost of the examination."

"The judge says 'yes,' and Mr. Snap 'bit his finger nails down to carpet tacks,' and swore in eight syllables. He paid costs, left the office, and says he will have Buckram in the State Prison, if he has, to buy a hundred dollars' worth of jewelry to effect the object. Buckram takes the matter coolly, and says, go ahead. It strikes us that Buckram's examination comes under the head of sharp practice.

Albany Police Gazette.

LEARNED FLEAS.—There is on exhibition in the new Bank Building, Broadway, well worth seeing. Signor Bertolotti has about 100 Italian fleas which dance the polka, play on musical instruments, draw carriages, work at California diggings, fight a duel sword in hand, draw water from a well, lift fountains, and do a variety of feats too numerous to be described; all dressed, harnessed and instructed according to their talents. The fleas are all secured to their respective positions, and perform at the bidding of the Signor. At night they are released; they are fed from the Signor's blood, by allowing them to "perch" upon his hand and suck their fill. They are then placed in their different apartments, all numbered like a well regulated hotel.

Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 24.

Last week, as a young man was attempting to cross over to Sullivan's Island, Charleston, a small boat, he was struck by a small, round, red object, which he took for a bomb, and he was thrown into the water. The gentleman, however, succeeded in clinging to the bottom of the boat until assistance was sent from a vessel at Quarantine, and he was taken off in quite an exhausted condition. It is said that the peril and mental anxiety of the gentleman was so great, and the plunging of the waves and the snapping of the shanty that his hair, which an hour before was a beautiful burn, turned almost white, and he is now as gray as a badger—not from age, but fright.

We understand that L. J. Fleming, Esq., has resigned or will shortly resign his office of Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Mr. F. has accepted the appointment of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Mobile and Cairo Railroad, now in progress of construction, at an annual salary of \$6,000.

Mr. Fleming will carry with him to his new post of duty the good wishes of our community.

Wm. Herald.

FREMONT'S BIOGRAPHY.—A man without a speech—a legislator without a vote—a military chieftain without a battle. Make room for Col. Fremont—the gentleman who is never in the right place in the right time.

FIRST WHEAT FROM NEBRASKA.—Bellevue, the first point settled in Nebraska, sent 300 bushels of wheat to St. Louis, Mo., a few days since.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.

Gov. Geary, in his inaugural address, dated September 11, 1856, represents the continuance of strife caused by the interference of citizens of the States. He promises justice, irrespective of party, and expects obedience to the laws of the Legislature till they are repealed. He issued a proclamation discharging the volunteer militia and commanding armed hands to disperse or quit the territory.

THREATENED "LYNCH LAW."—A man, named Wm. Hon, who was suspected of tampering with slaves, was attacked by a mob on the 6th instant, at Denison, Mo., and compelled to take refuge in the hotel of Mr. Parnell, through whose personal efforts the mob finally dispersed.

MARRIED.

In this county on the 17th inst., by Rev Jesse Rankin, Mr. W. T. GRAHAM and Miss M. E. GREEN.

In this County, on the 4th inst., by Rev S. S. Green, Mr. GEORGE W. MISENTHIMER, to Miss SUSANNA, daughter of the late Day-walker Ketter.

In Cabarrus County on the 10th instant by Rev S. Rothrock, Mr. JOHN EDELMAN, to Miss MARY C. daughter of Mr. George Culp. In Guilford Co. on Tuesday morning the 16 inst., by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Mr. JAMES W. AUBRIGHT, Junior Editor of the Times, to Miss CELESTIA CONYDON.

In Greenboro on Tuesday morning the 16th inst., by Rev. J. J. Smyth, Mr. ABRAHAM ALLEN, of Arkansas, to Miss CELIA ALLEN, daughter of Dr. John A. Nebane.

DIED.

At St. Johns, Porto Rico, West Indies, on the 14th ult., BENJAMIN P. RAVENEL, Esq., formerly of Wilmington, S. C., aged 38 years.

In this town on the 14th inst., Mr. AARON WOOLSWORTH, aged about 58 years.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directed as follows, is Mr. Lane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. (Witness the fact that it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually, driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatitis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Philadelphia, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature FLEMING BROS.

M'NEELY, MOCK & GAITHER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, Merinoes, Mouslin De Lains, Silks, Embroideries, &c.

LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Hardware, and Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, and Sole Leather, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, Blankets and Kerseys, Iron, Nails, and Glass, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. Carriage Trimmings.

And almost every description of goods to be found in this market.

To all which are most respectfully invited persons purchasing Goods this season.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 1856. 15-1

A New Excitement AND OUTBREAK!

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the Shop, Furniture, &c., of Messrs. Weirman & Price, would announce to the friends of that firm, his own friends, the old patrons of his father and to the public, that he is now receiving from the Northern cities a large, handsome, and varied assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's furnishings goods, which will be sold very low, or made up to order in the best style of the Art. He will keep in his employ a skillful Cutter, and can therefore warrant good fits. His experience in the business justifies him in saying that his stock cannot be surpassed in quality; and the styles are all late and very handsome. His stock of Ready-Made, includes Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Vests, Handkerchiefs, Coats, Pants, and every thing required. Call and

Orders for work promptly filled.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Chickens, Eggs, etc., taken in exchange for work.

JAMES BEARD, Merchant Tailor.

Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1856. 11-15

LARGE SALE OF Valuable Negroes.

ON MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF November next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 TO 300 VALUABLE NEGROES, consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Salisbury will receive prompt attention.

T. P. DEVEREUX.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1855-'56.—The Charleston Courier has made up a final report of the cotton crop for the commercial year 1855-'56. The total of the crop is 3,527,362 bales. Great care has been taken by frequent revisions and examinations to insure correctness. The increase over 1855 is 687,746 bales.

AN IMPORTANT TRUTH.—Common Schools being the common interest of all people in the State; need the joint exertions of every body. The free government of the State and of the United States and all free Governments, are supported and upheld by the votes and exertions of all the citizens; and while the people divide into parties as to men and measures, every body, in every profession, speaks and writes in favor of the Government. So it should be with Common Schools; and surely he cannot be called their friend who, instead of lending a helping hand, is ever declaring that they cannot succeed. Let us contend about modes of management; but let all men frown on those who are ever trying to sap the very foundations of the system by sweeping denunciations.

The system is based on the principles of republicanism; it supposes the people have intelligence and patriotism enough to carry it on. Let it, therefore, be understood that those who contend that the people cannot carry on a system of Common Schools, impeach the intelligence and honesty of the masses.

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA, will you not an, swer such charges by greater zeal and interest in a cause peculiarly your own?—*Common School Journal.*

TWELVE OF THE INFAMOUS "THREE THOUSAND."—We copy the following from a late number of the New Haven Register:

"POLITICAL CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. J. Holmes, a political clergyman of the black fusion party, and one of the 3,000 who signed that blasphemous protest in Congress, has recently seduced absconded with a girl of sixteen, the only daughter of a poor widow, leaving his wife and two children in destitute circumstances. This is the twelfth case of seduction and ruin of men's wives by these political priests who signed that protest."

Verily, as God is just, and will reward good deeds and punish bad, "hell will be moved" to meet these men "at their coming." Much, very much of the abolition agitation North, is to be traced to men who profess to be preachers of the Gospel. They preach rifles, and murder, and insurrection, instead of love and good will to man. "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell!"—*Standard.*

WEBSTER'S LETTERS.

It is announced on good authority, that the correspondence of Mr. Webster edited by his son, Mr. Fletcher Webster, will be issued in October, in two volumes, by Messrs. Little & Brown, and to correspond with the rest of his works already published by the same house. The editor has had the advantage of the quiet seclusion of his father's well chosen library, and of all necessary assistance in preparing these volumes, and they are looked for with much interest. But comparatively few of Mr. Webster's letters were ever published; and the few familiar letters already given to the public, such as those to his farmer of Franklin, John Taylor, and that composed at Richmond, Virginia, in the morning, give striking evidence that he was not only great in Senate and in Court but as a letter-writer.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will open on the 1st day of October next, for half a session. Terms in proportion to former charges. The owners of the property will make every effort to provide for the continuance of the school without suspension.

JESSE RANKIN, Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1856. 25-15.

DR. R. P. BESSENT, SURGEON DENTIST.

IS now in Salisbury ready to attend to professional calls. Rooms at the ROWAN HOUSE, where he will be pleased to see those who require his services. He is practising the most improved methods of operating upon the Dento, organs giving little or no pain to the sufferer. Call soon. Sept. 16.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Western N. C. R. R. Co.

AN instalment of 20 per cent, on the stock subscribed, has been called for by the Board of Directors, payable to the Treasurer in Stateville on the 31st day of October next.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. & Treas. Steteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 4-12

STOKELY & OLDFHAM, GROCERS.

Commission Merchants, WILMINGTON N. C.

17-52. pl.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract of Land lying near the Beatties Ford Road, about 12 miles West of Salisbury, containing

250 Acres,

more or less. This plantation will richly reward the laborer. There are also about 35 acres of excellent Bottom Land now under a high state of cultivation. Also on the premises there are valuable buildings. Persons wishing to purchase said farm will do well to call soon and see the subscriber.

J. B. M'NEELY. Sept. 12th, 1856. 14-4.

Blank Deeds for Sale.

SALISBURY MARKET.

Salisbury, Sept. 23.

BACON—11 a 12; ready sales. Lard 23 a 15. Flour \$5 a 5.75. Wheat \$1 a 1.15 a declining. Corn no demand. Butter 15 cts. Chickens \$1.25 per pair. Fatted \$1 per bushel. Beeswax 25 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by CURRIER & STODOLSKY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, Sept. 20, 1856.

BACON—11 a 12; ready sales. Lard 23 a 15. Flour \$5 a 5.75. Wheat \$1 a 1.15 a declining. Corn no demand. Butter 15 cts. Chickens \$1.25 per pair. Fatted \$1 per bushel. Beeswax 25 cts.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reported Weekly by ROWLAND & BROTHERS, Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20, 1856.

BACON—Hams, 13 a 14; Hg round a 14. Lard—No. 1 & 2, 14 a 15. Corn—Mixed, 62; White, & Yellow, 63. Beans—White, scarce, \$1.50 a \$1.75. Flaxseed—Dull, \$1.80 a 2.00. Peas—Black eye, 105 a 110. Cotton—10 a 11; Superfine, \$7.25 a Extra, \$25 a 000; Family, 9. SALT—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alston 1.20. Sugars—Refined, 12c. Cried, 14c. Dried Apples—(Bush. of 25 lbs.) 75 a 00. Do PEACHES—(Peeled per bush. 40 lbs.) \$3 a 82; CARGO, 80 a 90 cts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CATAWBA COUNTY.—P. Caldwell, Administrator of the Estate of John Howell, deceased, vs. Betsy Harwell and others. Petition to Sell Land.

In this case it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Club and wife Martha are non residents of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Republican Banner, for the said Aaron Club and wife Martha, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held at the Court House in Newton, on the 7th Monday after the 4th of August, then and there answer said Petition.

Witness, Geo. Setzer, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Newton the 31st Monday in July A. D. 1856. GEO. SETZER, C. C. C. 13-61.

N. B.—Copies sent (paid) on receipt of 100,000 Agents wanted to sell them. Address A. RAYNER, Publisher, No. 193 Broadway, New York.

National Political Map OF THE UNITED STATES.

Just published, containing accurate Portraits from life, of FREMONT, BUCHANAN, FILLMORE, DAYTON, BRECKINRIDGE, and DONELSON.

With the platform of their respective parties, together with their Letters of acceptance, and a vast amount of statistical matter, interesting to all parties. This Map is beautifully colored, size 34 by 40 inches, extends through to the Pacific coast, showing the exact boundaries of all the States and Territories, Missouri Compromise Line, &c. It also contains a valuable Diagram, showing the ups and downs in relative rank, as to population of the several States of the Union for the last sixty years.

Politicians of all parties, wishing to have before them material for being fully posted at a single glance, must possess a copy of this Map. Price in sheet form, 25 cts; price in pocket form, 50 cts.

N. B.—Copies sent (paid) on receipt of 100,000 Agents wanted to sell them. Address A. RAYNER, Publisher, No. 193 Broadway, New York.

KEITH & FLANNER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad company to run a freight car with their Mail Train, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. 15-11 Greensboro papers copy.

WALTON HOUSE, MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS new Hotel is now opened for the reception of regular and transient Boarders and the traveling public. Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and beautifully furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country. C. S. BROWN, Proprietor.

The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House. C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

CONCORD MALE ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October next, under the care of E. W. FAUCETT, as Principal.

Tuition (in advance) per Session.

Classics, \$25 00
English, \$10 00 and \$15 00
Contingencies, \$1 00
Board, in the best of private families, from \$8 to \$9 per month.

A TEMPERANCE JOKE.

Joe Harris was a whole-souled merry fellow and very fond of a glass. After living in New Orleans for many years, he came to the conclusion of visiting an old uncle away up in Massachusetts whom he had not seen for many years. Now there is a difference between New Orleans and Massachusetts in regard to the use of ardent spirits, and when Joe arrived there, he found all the people run mad about temperance, he felt bad, thinking with the old song, that "keeping the spirit up by pouring the spirit down," was one of the best ways to make time pass, and begin to feel indeed that he was in a pickle. But on the morning after his arrival, the old man and sons being gone out at work, his aunt came to him and said: "Joe, you have been living in the South, and no doubt are in the habit of taking something to drink about eleven o'clock. Now I keep some for medicinal purposes, but let no one know it as my husband wants to be a good example." Joe promised, and thinking that he would get no more that day, took as he expressed it, a "buster." After he had walked out to the stable, who should meet him but his uncle. "Well, Joe," said he, "I expect that you are accustomed to drinking something in New Orleans, but you find us all temperate here and for the sake of our sons I don't let them know that I have any brandy about, but I just keep a little for my rheumatism. Will you take some?"

Joe signified his readiness, and took another big horn. Then continuing his walk he came to where the boys were mauling rails. After conversing awhile, one of his cousins said: "Joe I expect you would like to have a dram, and as the folks are down on liquor, we have some out here to help us on with the work." Out came the bottle, and down they sat, and as he says, by the time he went to dinner, he was as tight as he could be.

A story was lately sent on foot (says the Virginia Sentinel) by the New York Times, on the authority of some Hon. Mr. Bates, to the effect that the Democratic party, through Gov. Floyd of Va., had offered its Presidential nomination to Mr. Fremont which he declined saying that "with his opinion of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it would be impossible for him to entertain the proposition. He considered that repeal an infamous breach of plighted faith, and should never desert denouncing the act and its authors."

Absurd and unworthy of denial as this story was, it was eagerly caught up by various presses, some of them, we are ashamed to say, of the South.

The Times itself, however, soon contained the following:

"We have been requested by one of the gentlemen involved in the statement of Mr. Bates to say, that it was entirely incorrect as to persons and facts."

The following letter has also appeared from Gov. Floyd:

New York, Sept. 13.—An interesting incident of the day, is the arrival as this port of the British ship Resolute, one of the British Exploring Expedition vessels, which was yanked up by a New London whaler, and towed into that port, some months since. The Resolute comes here for repair, in order to be returned to the British Government, according to act of Congress. The Resolute has already been visited by a large number of people, and in order to gratify the public curiosity, it is probable that she will be thrown open to general inspection, during the next week.

A meeting is to be held this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, to nominate Hor. Greeley for Governor. Many leading Republicans are to be present to make addresses.

The New Orleans Know Nothings, at a late mass meeting, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We have the city.
Resolved, That we keep it.
The Democrats will act upon the opposite.

Whereas, We haven't the city.
Resolved, That we take it.

TIT FOR TAT.—The people of New York begin to threaten that if the San Francisco Vigilant Committee does not stop sending all the rascals in that place to New York, they would be compelled, in self-defence, to banish New York rascals to San Francisco.

The money of misers generally goes to those they least love. The McDonough estate, said, at the decease of the testator, to be \$5,000,000 but now estimated at \$2,000,000 is likely to be absorbed in litigation. It is said that the income does not meet the current expenses, and unless some final disposition is made of it, the various beneficiaries to which it was bequeathed will receive no benefit from it.

A STRANGER IN BOSTON.—The person who saved the figure head of Gen. Jackson off from the ship Constitution, twenty two years ago, is now in the city of Boston. He has never been here since that bold operation. He is now a resident of Virginia.

A Fast Town.—Chicago is a funny place. It is original in more things than one. Recently a man committed suicide there by drowning. The body could not be found, but the coroner, not to be cheated out of his fees, held an inquest on his hat and jacket, founded on the bank of the lake. Verdict, "found empty."

"Why," said a country clergyman to one of his flock, "do you always sleep in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite?" Because sir, when you preach, I'm sure all's right; but I can't trust a stranger without keeping a good lookout.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,
Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth places.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue which a sectional party, basing exclusively upon slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, we repudiate all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to enslave the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognizing the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference with slavery in the new States, with the exception of that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may choose, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be considered or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:
Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on
THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Resolved, Finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the desire to secure first or second citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to uphold and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever, and that the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.
Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.
Third—Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the ascent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unquenchable energy of our people, and that such should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and under no circumstances, surroundings, or our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourth—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic isthmus.

Fifth—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

No JOKE.—Tom Kirkman used to tell of a friend of his dropping in about dinner time on an old lady who invited him to draw up to the table. There was a huge pile of the pot order for dinner. The old lady helped him bountifully, and he being hungry, was doing justice to it. "Sister," said the old lady, "you will find almost every son of meat in this pie."

"Hes, madam," said he, "and fish too," as he drew from between his lips what he imagined was the back bone of a red horse or sucker. "Lord have mercy," exclaimed the old woman, "if there ain't our finetooth comb that Billy lost two weeks ago."

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory and are prepared to furnish first quality Lumber dressed, or will plane Tongue and Groove Plank furnished by others, and make all kinds of Sash Doors, Frames, Blinds and Wood Mouldings of various sizes and Patterns, and General Blacksmithing, the undersigned have first rate practical Workmen from Baltimore and can guarantee their work as suitable for first class Houses.

Carpenters, builders and others are respectfully requested to call and examine specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.

August 28th, 1856. 9-6m.

Blank Deeds for Sale.

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Blank Deeds for Sale.

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Blank Deeds for Sale.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land lying on the Waters of 3d creek and South River in Rowan Co., containing

267 Acres,

abutting the lands of Nancy Thompson John Miller and Thomas R. Walton. On the above tract is about

40 Acres

of good arable land now in a high state of cultivation the remainder is in the virgin growth of timber.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises and I will take pleasure in showing them. Terms reasonable.

J. B. FRALEY

Aug. 7, 1856.

Thunder & Lightning,

DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR,

PESTILENCE, PATENT MEDICINES,

FAMINE &c., &c.,

ARE evils and calamities that should be guarded against. BAKER & OWEN beg leave to inform the public generally and private individuals particularly, that they are ready, willing and able to protect them from one at least of the above (Lightning) by putting up to their buildings, their Patent Isolated Lightning Conductors, at prices lower than than it has ever been done at in this part of the country. Address your orders to BAKER & OWEN, Salisbury, N. C. July 15th, 1856. 5-1

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD of Directors, not being provided with necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week. Raleigh, July 8, 1855. 4-3m

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS establishment continues open for the reception of the Travel.

Its character as a First Class Hotel; its admirable location as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the Drinking Establishments in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views, and receiving the Mountain air fresh and unobstructed; and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to admit of further commendation; and the proprietor has added and is still adding to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLOTT.

June 26, 1856. 3-3m

N. B.—Persons desiring of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLOTT.

ROWAN FACTORY.

"Tribute to whom tribute is due," if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home manufactures—

THE Subscribers have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury) in successful operation, and are making superior

Shirts and We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton

Batts kept on hand and for sale.

The gird mill and also operation and Corn will be ground for toll as promptly as possible.

MORNING & MEADER.

Salisbury, June 17th 1856. 11-1.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully

tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House. Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1856. 36-1y.

Presbyterian Female College,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

SECOND NOTICE.

WITH A VIEW OF ENABLING THEM

to mature their plans fully, as well as to have their sessions and vacations to coincide with these of Davidson College, the trustees of this Institution have determined to defer the opening of their College until

THE 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

At which time they will be prepared for the reception of pupils. They take pleasure in announcing to the public, and especially to the friends of the College, who have manifested so great interest in its establishment and success, that their new and handsome edifice is now drawing rapidly to completion, that the services of a full corps of experienced teachers will be secured in time, and necessary provisions made for the comfort of the young ladies entrusted to their care. It is their purpose now, as it has been from the beginning, to render the College inferior in no respect to the most celebrated institutions of the highest grade and best established reputation in our State. The location is favorable to health, being in an elevated region, and within a few hours ride of the mountains, which from the lower country, it is easily accessible by means of the Central Rail Road, and a Tri-weekly line of Stages from Salisbury, 26 miles.

Board and tuition to be paid in advance.

Terms, per Session of five months as follows: Board and tuition in the English department, \$80.00

Tuition alone, 15.00

French, 5.00

Latin and Greek, each, 10.00

Music, with use of Piano, 22.50

Contingencies, 1.00

Candles and Towels furnished by the Pupils by order of the Board.

S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't.

July 8, 1856. 11-4-4.

Salisbury Planing Mill,

Sash FACTORY

AND

LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory and are prepared to furnish first quality Lumber dressed, or will plane Tongue and Groove Plank furnished by others, and make all kinds of Sash Doors, Frames, Blinds and Wood Mouldings of various sizes and Patterns, and General Blacksmithing, the undersigned have first rate practical Workmen from Baltimore and can guarantee their work as suitable for first class Houses.

Carpenters, builders and others are respectfully requested to call and examine specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.

August 28th, 1856. 9-6m.

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CIVIL PRACTICE

NORTH CAROLINA,

1 vol. 8vo. pp 400. Price reduced to \$3.

With Wiley's and Eatons Forms, Cantwells Justice, and this vol., showing the actual Practice in Court the mere citizen, the Functionary, or the Sawyer, have easy access to Business Forms and Ceremonies. For sale by H. D. Turner, Raleigh, the principal Depot. Postage 31 cents.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.

Aug. 26th 1856. 11-2.

SNOW CREEK ACADEMY.

THIS School is situated in Iredell County N. C., in one of its moral, intelligent, and healthy neighborhoods, as in Western North Carolina.

The next session will commence 28th July, and continue twelve weeks.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Primary branches, \$5.00

Higher English, \$8.00

Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, \$12.00

J. M. SHUFORD

July 22, 1856. 11-6.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON N. C.

1 y-52, pd.

T. T. LEVIN,

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Negroes, Cotton, Flour, and all kinds of Country Produce.

REFERENCES.

John Caldwell, John A. Crawford, Col. Richard Anderson, Columbia S. C. Dr. Edw'd Hill, Salisbury, N. C. Mordecai & Co., J. H. Wiley & Co., Henry Morrison, Hon. W. F. Caldwell, Charleston, S. C. F. L. Gidding, Germantown, N. C.

Office, 195 Exchange Row, Columbia, S. C. August, 13, 1856. 1 y-10.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING

AND

BELL HANGING.

THE subscriber having opened an establishment in the town of Salisbury, on Water Street, in all its various branches. Guns and Locks repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms. His thorough acquaintance with the business, he hopes, will command a reasonable share of patronage. All work warranted. All orders left with him will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited.

CHARLES HARTMAN.

Salisbury Aug. 26 1856. 4m-11

TO DAGUERRETYPEISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skilight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by

H. L. ROBARDS.

Valuable all

For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE TO FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain,

18 shares in the Central Railroad,

provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of ORN and FIVE HEAD OF HORSES,

whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON.

April 22, 1856. 46-1

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE.

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40-11.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

COTTON AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.